

The Age of Nationalism - Day 1

Entrance task: Think: Are there any nationalist movements happening in the world today?

Today: The Unification of Italy

Homework: Ch. 23 Q. 12-18

Napoleon III - Why?

- * Famous name
- * He had a plan for progress
- * He seemed to be the guy to provide peace and stability after years of chaos in France
- * He offered protection of private property against the rowdy urban socialist workers
- * He believed in a representative government
- * He believed the government should help people economically, but wasn't a true socialist

Napoleon III - What he did

- * Promoted economic growth through investment banks, railroad expansion, and public works
- * Sponsored the redesign of Paris
- * Allowed labor unions to be formed
- * Led the economy to increased profits and wages and decreased unemployment

Napoleon III - What happened?

- * Middle-class liberals began to resent his authoritarian rule by the late 1860s
- * He moved to the left and granted a new constitution with less authoritarian control
- * Was swayed very heavily by public opinion
 - Withdrew from Austro-Sardinian War - 1860
 - Attacked Prussia - 1870

Nationalism

European Nationalism:

Strong **devotion** to one's country, develops within a group of people who share common **language**, history, goals, and **tradition**

Italian Nationalism:

- * Italy was **a divided** country during early **1800s**
- * Nationalism in Italy directed at ending foreign **domination**
- * Goals of Italian Nationalism known as **“risorgimento”** was unification and democracy

In 1815, Metternich referred to Italy as a nothing "but a geographic expression"

Italy before Unification, 1796



What should unification look like

- * A centralized democratic republic with universal male suffrage
- * A federation of existing states under the control of a progressive pope
- * A constitutional monarchy under the leadership of Sardinia-Piedmont's King Victor Emmanuel



Leaders of Italian Nationalism

1. **Mazzini** - the soul of Italian unification
 - formed **Young Italy**, an organization to removed Austrian control and set up Italian Republic.
 - hope to see a centralized democratic republic based on universal male suffrage for Italy
 - considered too radical for many

Ch. 23-1 Napoleon III and uni of Italy.notebook

Oath of Hippocrates

I swear by Apollo, the Physician, and Aesculapius, and health and all-heal and all the Gods and Goddesses that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and stipulation:

To reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required; to regard his offspring as on the same footing with my own brothers; and to teach them this art if they should wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation, and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction, I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons and to those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation, and oath, according to the law of medicine, but to none others.

I will follow that method of treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and unjust. I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked, nor suggest any such counsel to anyone. I will not give to a woman an instrument to produce abortion.

With Purity and Holiness I will pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut a person who is suffering with a stone, but will ease this by drawing pus. I will observe the laws of this work. Into whatever house I enter I will go in to cure the benefit of the sick and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further from the seduction of females or males, bond or free.

Whatever, in connection with my professional practice or social connection with it, I may see or hear in the lives of men which ought not to be spoken abroad I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret.

While I continue to keep this oath unviolated may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men at all times, but should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot.

THE SCOUT OATH

On my honor,
I will do my best,
to do my duty to God and my country,
the Republic of the Philippines,
and to obey the Scout Law,
to help other people at all times,
to keep myself physically strong,
mentally awake and morally straight.



Law Enforcement Oath of Honor

On my honor,
I will never betray my badge,
my integrity, my character,
or the public trust.
I will always have the courage
To hold myself and others
accountable for our actions.
I will always uphold the Constitution,
the community,
And the agency I serve,
so help me God.

Sam T. Gregory, Chief of Police
May 15, 2006

2. Cavour - the brains of Italian unification

- * developed plan to unify Italy
- * **Prime Minister** of Sardinia-Piedmont under **King Victor Emmanuel II**
- * formed alliances with **France & Prussia** which allowed his military to force **Austria** out of Italy.
- * supported by middle class liberals who wanted King Victor Emmanuel to lead a unified Italy



Austro-Sardinian War 1859-1860



3. Garibaldi - the **sword** of Italian unification
- organized the "**Red Shirts**," who fought for control of Sicily and south Italy
 - united people of south Italy with **Sardinia-Piedmont**



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Italy was formed in 1861, King Victor Emmanuel II was its Limited Monarch.

In 1870, French troops guarding the Pope in Rome left and Italian troops took over the city, establishing it as the Italian capital.

Italia irredenta

Unredeemed lands that should have been part of a unified Italian state.



Comparison of Italian & German Unification

Italy 1861

Germany 1871

Nationalism

Incentives

Austria
Local princes
North-south dichotomy
Pope

Obstacles

Italy 1861

Germany 1871

Young Italy
Red Shirts
Diplomacy
War




Methods

Cavour - brains
Garibaldi - sword
Mazzini - soul
Victor Emanuel II

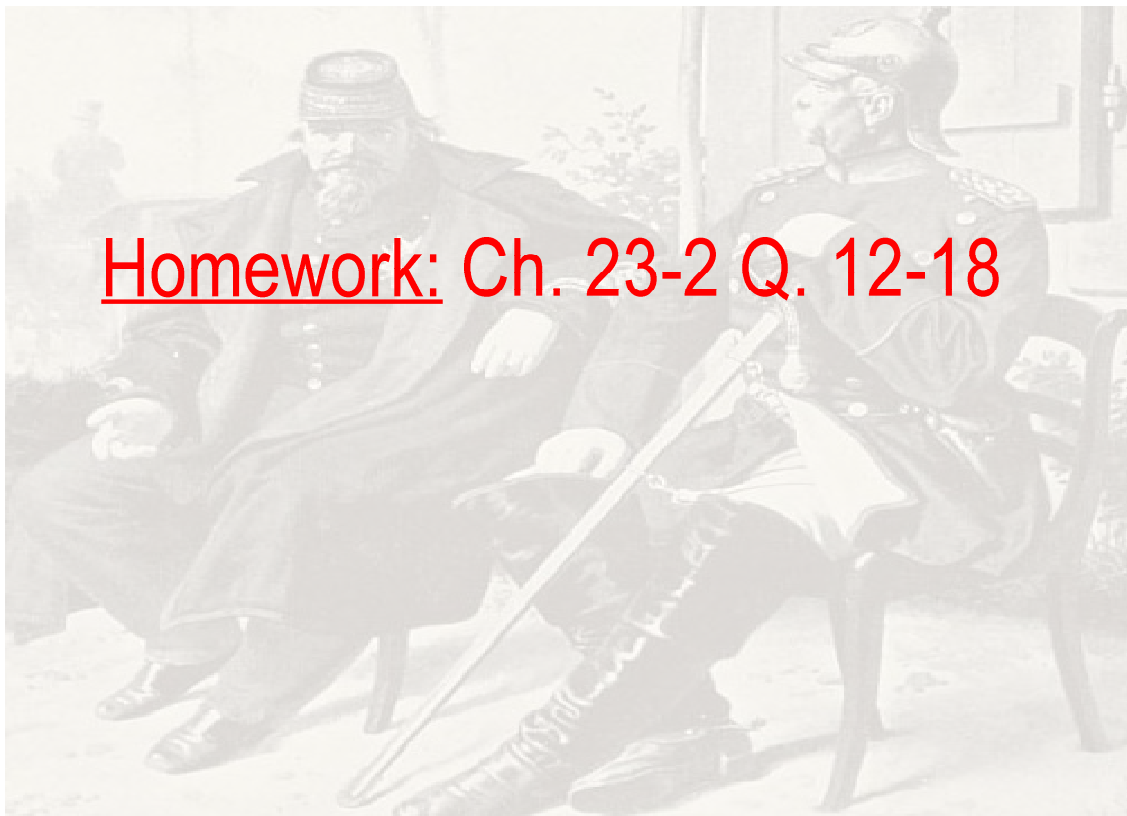
Key people



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Italy 1861	Common factors	Germany 1871
<p>Nationalism War Similar obstacles</p> 		

Italy 1861	Final govt.	Germany 1871
<p>Constitutional monarchy led by King Victor Emanuel II</p>		
<p><i>Italia irredenta</i> Limited democracy Pope is angry North-South dichotomy</p>	<p>Problems after unification</p>	



Homework: Ch. 23-2 Q. 12-18